

Kentucky Gazette.

CONVENTION QUESTION.

REMARKS OF MR. DIXON.

Of Henderson, in the Senate of Kentucky, upon the bill to take the sense of the people of this State as to the propriety of calling a Convention.

MR. SPEAKER—The latitude which has been taken in debate by gentlemen on both sides of the question now under discussion, seems to me not warranted either by the spirit or letter of the bill on your table. That bill, sir, does not propose this House shall now vote to call a convention of the people to revise their constitution; on the contrary, it only proposes that the power shall be given to the people, by the passage of a law, to determine, at the polls, by their votes whether they will have a convention or not; and yet, gentlemen have thought proper not only to discuss the merits of the present constitution, but to suggest principles which they would like to see incorporated in the new one which is to succeed it. Believing that all such arguments as these are entirely irrelevant, and that they have no bearing upon the only question which Senators are called on by their votes to decide, I will proceed to show what, in my opinion, is the real question, and to offer a few of the reasons which will influence me to give my vote in favor of the bill.

The ninth article of the constitution of Kentucky declares:

"That when experience shall point out the necessity of amending this constitution, and when a majority of all the numbers elected to each House of the General Assembly shall, within the first twenty days of their stated annual session, concur in passing a law, for taking the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth as to the necessity of calling a convention, it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs, and others, returning officers, at the next general election—which shall be held for representatives, after the passage of such law, to open a poll for, and make a return to the Secretary, for the time being, of the names of all those entitled to vote for representatives who have voted for calling a convention; and if, thereupon, it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this State, entitled to vote for representatives, have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall direct, that a similar poll shall be opened and taken for the next year; and if, thereupon, it shall appear, that a majority of all the numbers elected to each House of the General Assembly, entitled to vote for representatives, have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there shall be in the House of Representatives and no more; to be chosen in the same manner and proportion, at the same places, and at the same time, that representatives are, by citizens entitled to vote for representatives; and to meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of re-adopting, amending, or changing this constitution. But if it shall appear, by the votes of either year as aforesaid, that a majority of all the citizens entitled to vote for representatives, did not vote for a convention, a convention shall not be called."

It will be seen at once, Mr. Speaker, from the article in the constitution which I have just quoted, that the only bill which we can now pass, is a bill to give the people the power of voting for a convention at the two ensuing elections, and that if it shall appear by the votes of either year that a majority of all the citizens entitled to vote for representatives, did not vote for a convention, a convention shall not be called. The question then is fairly made out, both in the constitution and the bill, and it is—will you trust the people with the power of voting, two years successively, for a convention? Sir, this is the only question; and let gentlemen attempt to disguise it as they may, they can make nothing more nor less out of the bill on your table. Sir, we are told by Senators, that this bill, having no other object than the one I have just mentioned, ought not to pass. That its passage will be dangerous to liberty, to good order, to all the rights, religious and civil, of the people; that it will be cutting loose the vessel of State, and launching her into the great ocean of anarchy, to conduct her back into the harbor. Sir, is all this true? Is it a fact that the people of Kentucky descended, as they are, from a race of ancestors, renowned alike for their fearless intrepidity in the hour of danger, and their deep devotion to liberty in the hour of peace, are unworthy to be trusted by their representatives with the privilege of saying at the polls, whether they will have their constitution amended in such manner as their wants and their necessities may require?

Is it a fact, sir, that the people of Kentucky are wholly incapable of governing themselves, and require guidance, so watch over them, to save them from the danger of making laws for themselves and their children? Sir, if all this be true, then I must confess that the estimate which I have been in the habit of placing upon Kentucky character and Kentucky patriotism, has been altogether a mistaken one.

Let us refer to the history of the country and see whether it does not furnish a sufficient refutation of all such unworthy imputations. In 1792, the people of Kentucky, then in their infancy, held a convention and framed for themselves a constitution. In 1799, being dissatisfied with their new constitution, they called another convention, and framed the one which we now propose allowing them the liberty of amending or revising. Under this constitution the people have lived for nearly forty years, and gentlemen who oppose its amendment, insist that it is not perfect, that it is as near perfection as it is given to the wisdom of man to attain. But, sir, we are told that this same people, who in 1799 framed a constitution, which gentlemen characterize as the great chart of human liberty, if placed under similar circumstances, would plunge the country into the wildest disorder, confusion, and anarchy. Sir, the very fact that they then did not so act, but on the contrary, acted with calmness, with wisdom, and an eye single to the great and essential interests of their country, is a sufficient guaranty that if this bill now passes, and it should be the wish of the people that a convention be called, that those who may be members of that convention, will still act from the same exalted feelings of patriotism, and with a view to the accomplishment of the same noble purposes. Sir, why should they not so do? They have their own and their children's happiness and liberty depending upon their deliberations, and what is dear to the heart of the patriot; and what is dear to the heart of the patriot, they transmit to their names to after ages as the benefactors of mankind. These were the feelings which entered into the deliberations of those who formed the constitution of 1799, and unless their descendants have become dead to every thing like love of country, these would be their feelings, if called upon to perform the same solemn duties.

But, Mr. Speaker, let us examine this matter still further, and see whether, if this bill passes, it will confer upon the people of the State of Kentucky, greater power than that which may now be exercised by the whole people of the United States, under the Federal constitution, in amending that instrument. They have the right to propose, directly, (without the aid of an act of Congress,) through their representatives, such amendments to the Federal constitution as they may be deemed expedient and proper—which, if ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of the States, become a part of the fixed and fundamental laws of the land. Sir, when we take into considera-

tion the fact, that they have the power of at once forcing their representatives in Congress, to propose any amendments which they may desire, and their members of the several State Legislatures to ratify such amendments, after they are proposed, it must of necessity be admitted, that their power over the constitution, to change, to alter, or to abolish it, is without the assistance of any such law, as that which we are now attempting to enact, not only unconditional, but entirely absolute; and yet, in the possession of this vast power, without any constitutional restraint whatever upon their action, they have not only, for years, forborne to exercise it, but have taken the ship of State as she is, and sailed on through every peril, and through every difficulty of the maddest kind, and yet, the ravings of demagogues could throw around her. And, sir, if the great body of the people who compose the citizens of the whole of the United States have trusted, since the foundation of the Federal constitution, with the very power which the bill now under discussion would confer upon the people of Kentucky, and have not, during the long lapse of years which has intervened between the making of that constitution and the present time, abused that power, do I not, from this single fact, derive an argument in favor of the competency of the people of Kentucky for self-government, too strong to be overturned by all the denunciations, by all the threats, and by all the sophistry and dark forebodings of those who so zealously oppose the passage of this bill. But, sir, what else. The people of the states of Virginia, of Pennsylvania, of Tennessee, of Mississippi, and other States have, within a few years past, held conventions with the view of amending their constitutions; which, if they have not been safely effected, that if they have not improved them, they have at least, not left them in a worse condition than they found them. One odious principle in the constitution of Virginia has been expunged—I mean the principle which drew a distinction between the rich and the poor, and the educated and the uneducated, and the one the privilege of voting because he was rich, and refused it to the other because he was poor. Sir, was not this of itself, a sufficient compensation for all the turmoil, the anxiety, and the agitation which the calling of a convention had given rise to—the raising a portion of the citizens of that ancient and renowned Commonwealth from the degraded condition of Russian serfs and Turkish slaves, to the elevated and dignified character of freemen of Virginia, was a glorious achievement; it was, in effect, proclaiming to all classes of the people that no matter how exalted the station of the one, or humble that of the other, that the constitution which they had just framed recognized no difference between them, other than that which grew out of merit, of public services, and an ability to serve their country. Sir, this glorious principle ought to be incorporated in the constitution of every people, and I written in letters of gold over the door of the capital of every nation.

The members of the conventions of the several States, which I have just mentioned, did not run into the wild extremes and disorders which gentlemen seem to apprehend the citizens of Kentucky would fall into, if they are allowed, by the passage of this bill, the right to vote for a convention. On the contrary, their deliberations seem to have been characterized by all the calmness, dignity and regard for the lives and property of individuals, becoming men, filling such high and responsible stations. Sir, it is a reproach to the whole people of this State to say, that in the discharge of the sacred trust which in convention would devolve on a portion of them, in making or amending the fundamental law of the State, that they would be less respectful of all the great principles of human rights, than the people of the States which I have just mentioned. Sir, I approach upon them to say that they shall trust to their representatives, with the power of voting away their property, liberties, and their lives; and that we cannot trust them—with the poor privilege of saying at the polls whether they will have their constitution amended or not. For one, sir, I here enter my solemn protest against all aristocratic and privileged classes, and against all the heads of the doctrine of the Kings and crowned heads of the old world, that power ought not to be trusted to the people, because they know, that in proportion as you increase that of the people, you diminish that of the King. They, sir, act upon the principle that they hold their ill-gotten power by authority from heaven, and that they are not responsible to any earthly tribunal for the abuse of it. Hence it is that no matter how much their subjects, (who are the people,) may have suffered under injustice and oppression—no matter how many have bled under the axe of the cruel despot, who murders, as he would have them believe, by divine permission—no matter though the tax gatherer, to keep up the splendor of the throne of the Royal Tyrant, may have extorted from the poor the last farthing which his hard earnings had procured him to purchase bread for his children; he dare not raise his voice in favor of a change in the iron system which has impoverished and enslaved him, lest he fall a victim to the presumption and his crime, by the forfeiture of his life, to the executioner. Sir, I am opposed to principles like these. I have tyrants in whatever form or shape it may come, and I do not arrogate to myself an extraordinary share of patriotism, when I say, that as a freeman I would oppose its introduction at the threshold of my country, and in the language of a martyr to liberty, "its entrance should only be over my lifeless corpse." Yes, sir, I should rather see the ocean wave sweep with desolating fury over the bosom of my country, than see her fair hills the abode of tyrants, and her rich valleys the home of slaves. And sir, I contend the right to change their government to suit its provisions to their wants, and adapt its powers to their necessities, is at once to listen upon them the most odious system of tyranny and oppression.

But, Mr. Speaker, it has been urged by gentlemen that the people do not want a convention—that they are well satisfied with the present constitution of the State, and do not desire to have it changed or amended. Sir, I think very differently from gentlemen who advance this opinion. I not only think that they are greatly dissatisfied with many features in their constitution, but, to get clear of them, they are determined to have a convention; and that they will hold to a terrible accountability, the representatives who defeat their will, or misrepresent their opinions.

I cannot doubt, sir, that nearly the whole people of the State are greatly opposed to the present mode of appointing many of the officers of the Government. They are opposed to the present county court system; to the present mode of making justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, and some other officers; and, I believe, that they would be decidedly in favor of limiting the tenure of the office of Judges to a term of years, instead of allowing them to hold their offices (whether competent or not) during their lives. Not, sir, that I believe that they would be in favor of an elective judiciary—far from it. They have too much good sense not to know that the independence of their judges is all important to the proper administration of justice; but, although they would be against an elective judiciary, they would be in favor of such a system as would enable them, at the expiration of every six or ten years, to purge the judicial bench of such men, as from age, from drunkenness, or other causes, had become unsafe depositories of judicial power, and of putting in their places others who would be more competent to the discharge of such an important trust.

But, sir, if in all this I should be mistaken, the bill, even if it should pass, will be entirely

harmless—for it is clear, that if a majority of the people are against a convention, it does not compel them to have one, but pursuing, as it does, the constitution; it leaves it entirely discretionary with them to have or not to have a convention; if a majority of the whole legal voters of the State of Kentucky vote, two years successively, for calling a convention, they will then have one; if they do not, the bill of course becomes dull and of no effect. The whole matter then is left entirely with the people, and if they do not think proper to exercise the power thus granted, it is with them to withhold their suffrages at the polls and defeat the provisions of the bill. No injury, sir, can possibly result to the country from opening the polls and taking the votes of the people upon this all absorbing question. So far from it, it will be the means of giving repose to the community, and of attaching the people more firmly to the existing constitution, if they determine not to change it; but, on the contrary, if there should be a convention, it will be the people of the State who desire to have the constitution changed—who shall say that their wishes ought not to be complied with—I, sir, holding as I do, the doctrine that all governments are made for the benefit of the people, and that a majority have the right to change them whenever expediency shall point out the necessity of so doing, cannot withhold my vote in favor of a measure which would give to them the right of exercising this great privilege. This, sir, is the doctrine contained in the Declaration of Independence, and which was subscribed to by the ablest statesmen and pure patriots who have ever lived, either in that or any other age. Sir, it is declared in that sacred instrument, by such men as Jefferson, Franklin, and many others, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Mr. Speaker, is the principle contained in that part of the Declaration of Independence, which I just read, correct or not? Is it a principle which ought to be adhered to by the patriot and the statesman, or ought they to reject it, and deny to the people, the right to alter or to abolish their government, or to institute a new one, laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness? This, sir, is the question, and the only question involved in the passage of the bill; and to reject the bill, is, in effect, a denial of the correctness of the principle.

One of the leading objections, however, to the passage of the bill, is, that the calling of a Convention will operate as a virtual repeal of the whole constitution of the State. This, sir, would not be the fact; so far from it, if a Convention should be called, and fails to act, the constitution will remain just as it now is, and the people of the State will be bound by it, to the full extent that they now are. It is true, that a Convention, if called, will have the right to repeal or to amend the constitution; but to possess the right, does not necessarily imply that they must exercise the power. My opinion is, that in the event of calling a Convention, some changes will be made in the constitution; such as I have before mentioned, but not such as would amount to its total repeal or abolition. I have not little doubt that the people are strongly attached to many of its provisions, and will vote to retain them even if they should be called upon to amend it. But, Mr. Speaker, admitting it to be true, that the calling of a Convention would, of itself, amount to an entire repeal of the constitution, it would, in my judgment, constitute one of the strongest reasons which could be urged in favor of so amending it, as to avoid this difficulty. For, if it should again happen, as it now has, that the people would like to change many of its features, which experience had proven to be either useless or injurious, without endangering its entire existence. And if they cannot now exercise such a power, the constitution should be so amended as to give them the right to do so.

But, Mr. Speaker, it is urged by gentlemen, that if this bill passes, our country will be actuated to its centre by abolition documents;—that they will be poured in upon us from the east and the north, until our whole community shall present a scene of wild tumult and confusion. This threat, however well calculated to alarm the timid, is an argument, has no force in it. Sir, is it the law of this State, which keeps in check the abolitionist, or is it the moral sense of the community? I have looked into the constitution of Kentucky, and I can find nothing in that instrument which prohibits the discussion, the free discussion of the abolition of slavery, and all other questions which the people are entitled to discuss. I have looked into the laws which have been passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, since the adoption of the constitution, and if they impose any restraints upon the full and free discussion of this question, I have been unable to discover it. Away then, with the argument that the passage of this bill will invite into our State, the worst and most incendiary documents. Sir, the same moral force of public sentiment, which has heretofore kept his desolating march, will continue to keep him in awe, even after the passage of the bill. Wherever he has gone, whether in this, or the other States, his approach has been hailed as the approach of pestilence, and his departure as the departure of the workers of iniquity, and the ultimate destroyer of the peace and happiness of mankind. No, sir, let him come within our borders, when and how he may, and there will arise a will and sanguinary spirit against him, which nothing but his utter destruction can ever satisfy or appease. But, gentlemen, why will you pass this bill? Are not the people quiet, are they not calm, are they not free from excitement? Where are the petitions, under the weight of which the tables of Senators would groan, if the people were really oppressed, and required a change in their government? Mr. Speaker, the very calm, and quiet, and freedom of the people from agitation upon this great question, is one of the best possible arguments which gentlemen can use with me, in favor of the passage of the bill. It is the best proof, seen in this country, that the people really desire a convention; and, sir, when we come to take into consideration, the additional fact, that for years past, there has been a decided majority of the members of the popular branch of the Legislature, who have considered the matter as absolutely instructed, by their constituents to vote for the measure, we are compelled to conclude that the people have not been hurried into it, by any sudden gust of feeling or passion, but that it has been the result of cool, calm, and dispassionate deliberation. And, sir, Mr. Speaker, even were there could be an auspicious period for changing the constitution of a country, it is when the people are free from excitement. When all is feeling, when all is passion, when all is madness, confusion, and disorder, it would be unsafe to attempt such a change.

But, Mr. Speaker, whatever may be the opinion of others, so far as I am concerned, I must confess that I am not afraid to trust the people, I have confidence in their virtue, and intelligence, and in their devotion to the free institutions of their country. And, after all, it is of this virtue and intelligence, that we are to look for the safety of the American constitution. Without them, they would not endure a moment—with them, we may confidently

hope that they will be perpetual. It is the reverence of all classes of the people, for the written laws of the country, that constitutes the great bulwark of American liberty, and forms, at once, the distinguishing trait in the character of the people of the new and the old world. Here, in the United States, each man has a common interest in the written and established government of the State, because it is made for the security of his life, his liberty, and his property. In Europe, the case is different, there the government has an interest in the people, who seem to have been made for no purpose but to add to its splendor and its power—and to be to it, levers of wood and drawers of water. Here, the first breath which the citizen draws, is that of the free born American; and the first lesson he is taught, is to love his country, not for the sake of worthless nobility and king to degrade and enslave him, but for the sake of the great system of laws, which protect and sustain him. He feels that as a citizen of a great republic, that he has a share in the sovereignty of the nation dwells with him, and that it is by the prudent and proper exercise of it, that it will continue to abide with him. He knows, moreover, that whenever it shall pass from him, that the liberty of his country must pass with it, and that the gloom of despotism must forever succeed to the light of freedom.—I cannot doubt, therefore, that with the knowledge which the people of this country now possess, of the absolute necessity of fixed and settled principles of government, to the security of all their rights, that if they should, by some unavoidable accident, be again thrown back into a state of nature, without government and without law, that they would, without hesitation, proceed to establish institutions for their safety and protection, similar in principle to those under which they now live. And, sir, if in this I am correct, where can be the great danger of trusting them with the power of amending the fundamental law of the land, when the only object they could have in view, if they will have any amendments to the existing constitution. Sir, I rely upon their virtue and intelligence, their patriotism and their love of country to settle these important questions.—And, I doubt not, that they will settle them in a manner that will redound to their own honor and to the happiness of the whole people of the State.

From the Ohio Statesman. DEEPLY INTERESTING SKETCH.

The following has been presented us for publication. It exhibits one of the most interesting pictures of western life, we have ever seen. Seldom could a family group of western adventurers, be found on the whole waters of the mighty Mississippi, that combine more of "backwoods" character than is here thrown together. Homeless, houseless, and parentless, in the midst of a dense wilderness, surrounded by savages and the untamed beast of the forest, without the reach of schools or the society of scholars, they were most singularly successful, estimable, useful and prominent men, in the camp of the adventurous warrior, in private life, or in the councils of State or nation. And the youngest, which is now the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, which he has seen grow from a dense wilderness to a great civilized and cultivated nation, the granary and chief star of the whole Union, is not the least in the group, or to be stayed in his affections of the people.

WILSON SHANNON.
The attitude in which this gentleman stands to the people of Ohio—being placed in nomination for their suffrages, for the office of Governor—induces the writer of this to give some incidents in the early history of Mr. S. and his family.

Mr. SHANNON's father was of Irish parentage, a native of Pennsylvania; he was among the foremost to take up arms in the struggle for liberty, and served in the army during the whole of the revolutionary war. At the close of the war, he settled in western Pennsylvania; from thence he removed to Ohio county Virginia, where he resided for several years—and subsequently (in 1800) removed to Ohio, and set himself down in the forest in the western part of Belmont county. In the winter of 1803, he was found dead in the woods, having been frozen to death while on a hunting excursion. He left a widow and nine children (of which Wilson was the youngest.) They were possessed of no real estate, and only such articles of personal property as were common with the first settlers of the country.

Before noticing immediately the subject of this sketch, the writer will so far digress as to speak of Mr. SHANNON's elder brothers. First, to show that the Shannon family has rendered the country some service—and second, to invite the young men of Ohio to the spectacle, ennobling as the writer conceives it, of so many brothers rising from poverty and indigence, to stations of honor, and distinction, by their own industry, energy, and probity.

The eldest brother (GEORGE) in 1802—crossed the Rocky Mountains with Lewis and Clark; after an absence of three years he returned. Subsequently, on a second trip up the Missouri river, in the service of the Government, he lost his leg in a battle with the Indians. Being then unfitted for active life, he turned his attention to books, and through the kindness of Lewis and Clark, with what means he had of his own, he received a liberal education, studied law in the city of Philadelphia, and commenced the practice in Lexington, Ky.—held the office of District Attorney for the Commonwealth seven years—represented Fayette county (Lexington) for three years in the Legislature—was appointed and held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court several years, and then resigned it, and removed to the State of Missouri—where he held

the office of Attorney for the United States District Court until 1836, at which time he was elected to represent the county of St. Charles in the Legislature, but died before taking his seat.

THOMAS (next to George), served a term in the army during the late war—commanded a company—served several sessions in the House of Representatives from Belmont county—represented the Belmont District in Congress—and has been twice elected to the State Senate, of which he is now a member.

JOHN served a term in the army during the late war.

JAMES entered the army as an ensign in the regular service, and served until the close of the late war. He then studied law with Judge Harper, of Zanesville, and commenced the practice in Wheeling, Va.—represented that county two years in the General Assembly—removed to Lexington, Ky.—received from Gen. JACKSON the appointment of Minister to Guatemala, and died on his outward trip on the coast of Honduras.

DAVID served his time at the Printing business—removed to Kentucky, and received a liberal education in Transylvania University—studied law, and subsequently accompanied Gen. Jackson into Florida, where he took charge of the Territorial Government—was appointed Territorial Judge, and after an eighteen months residence, died in Pensacola.

We come to now to the subject of our sketch.

WILSON SHANNON was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 24th, 1802. From the time he was able to labor, he assisted his mother in gaining a livelihood—occasionally going to school in the winter—he assisted in subduing the forest and labored in her service until the year 1818. He was then sent by his brother James to the Ohio University, at Athens, on Hocking river, where he remained one year—from thence he went to Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., where he remained two years, and then returned to Belmont county, Ohio, and commenced the study of the law. He has resided at St. Clairsville ever since, in the practice of his profession.

In 1832 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Belmont district, and ran for Congress. Although he ran considerably in advance of his party in his own county, (Belmont,) he was defeated in the District, by a majority of 36 votes.

In the fall of 1833, he was nominated for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Belmont county, and was elected by a majority of about eleven hundred votes. In the fall of 1835, he was re-elected to that office without opposition.

He now stands before the people of Ohio, a candidate for their suffrages for the gubernatorial trust; and whatever may be the result, his friends, those who know and appreciate his talents and his worth, will give him an ardent and vigorous support; confident, if elected, he will so fulfill the trust, as to place him among the brightest ornaments of our great and prosperous State.

Inured to hardship in early life—he knows and appreciates the wants of the people; while his legal attainments, and his thorough reading and investigation in the political science, admirably qualify him for a statesman.

Mr. S. is a Democrat of the Jefferson school; he believes that the objects for which the General Government were formed, are few and simple—that it should confine its action to the powers expressly delegated—and deprecates the exercise of doubtful powers as endangering the stability of our happy Union.

As regards matters of State policy, he may emphatically be called an OHIOAN. He is in favor of an enlightened and liberal school system, as the main foundation of our prosperity and greatness.

He is in favor of our general system of internal improvements, progressing steadily, but prudently—and diffusing its benefits as equally as possible to all parts of the State.

While in favor of a well digested Banking system—he is at the same time in favor of a REFORM in our present State Bank system—a REFORM, which, while it presents to the capitalist a safe and sufficiently profitable investment, will at the same time, give to the holders of Bank paper greater security than they now possess against loss.

In fine, he is in favour of an enlightened and liberal State policy—such a policy as is worthy the position of this great State in the confederacy.

Such is WILSON SHANNON: whom the writer trusts is destined to fill the Executive Chair of Ohio.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1838.

The New York bank delegation has returned from Philadelphia. The result of the mission is precisely as I expected it would be. Mr. Biddle declares it is inexpedient to name the day for the resumption of specie payments, as such an avowal would act disastrously upon our foreign exchanges. He means by this nothing more than "NICHOLAS of Philadelphia, being indebted over my available receipts to the banks of Pennsylvania in the sum of three millions of dollars, and being also indebted to the banks of New York in a further sum of five hundred thousand dollars; over and above my means of paying the same, do, by the power in me vested, declare that an honest payment of these demands in gold and silver would seriously affect the credit of the United States Bank, and entirely deprive it of all further means of annoying the measures of Government for the restoration of a solid and unfluctuating currency to the people." So convinced am I of this fact, that it is my positive belief, if the truth could be known that the very sense, if not the very words

I have above put into the mouth of Mr. Biddle, were the answer returned by him to the deputation from our city. In this view of the critical position of the United States Bank, I do not stand alone. It is the opinion of financiers of ability and experience—from whom, indeed, my opinion is formed—and which is daily gaining ground among us. Others even go so far as to say that a resumption of specie payments by the United States Bank, for years to come, owing to its multifarious embarrassments, cannot be effected without out of once reducing it to insolvency, and its stockholders to ruin. This, to its president and directors, is well known; and it is on this account, and on this account only, that such a decided hostility is manifested towards a day of real payments. The question then to be considered is, what will the New York banks do under the circumstances? If they do resume specie payments they greatly peril Pennsylvania. If they do not resume they jeopardise New York. Their resuming under these aspects will be of much benefit to the people generally, but of little or no service to the mercantile community, for this plain reason; supposing the New York banks to resume their issues must be exceedingly limited; for, upon the slightest extension, ready stands the United States Bank to pounce upon them with its enormous resources, and thus instantaneously compel them to curtailment, and the mercantile community to a revulsion. If, on the other hand they do not resume, their paper will suffer for a vast depreciation; foreign exchanges will rapidly rise against them, and the commercial world suffer incalculably. The given proposition then appears to be: Is it better to resume, and so relieve the New York public, to the detriment of the United States Bank and of Pennsylvania, or not to resume, and so injure and so beat back the progress of New York, and by paper issues aid and encourage once more a wild and ruinous system of credit and speculation. In my opinion, these are the two horns of the dilemma—if I have, which it is my wish to do, stated them fairly; and in arguing this question, let it always be remembered that New York has FIFTEEN MILLIONS less of banking capital than the single bank of Philadelphia, controlled by Mr. Biddle; yet at this moment Philadelphia is indebted to New York over TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

There is more trouble among the Boston banks. I need not enter into details, your slips will afford you all requisite information. A dreadful fire is now raging in our city; happily not in the commercial quarter. It broke out at noon to-day in avenue D, between Fifth and Sixth street. From twenty to thirty houses are already consumed. It is feared the fire cannot be stopped, owing to the violence of the wind, until the flames reach the river. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars in houses alone, are already destroyed. The flames are still raging with unabated fury. The variations in our stock and produce markets are so slight as not to require comment. My last quotations will serve for all.—Globe.

TEXAS.—By an extra Telegraph, received from Texas, dated Houston 25th December, we learn that the city of Bexar in Texas, was on the morning of the 20th at about 9 o'clock attacked by a large body of Mexican Cavalry. Cols. Karnes and Wells, commanding the Texian troops at that city, immediately collected their men, in number about one hundred and twenty, in a body, gave them a warm reception. Capt. Rodriguez, who brought the intelligence to Houston, states that when the attack commenced, Col. Karnes directed him to procure a horse to convey despatches. While he was thus employed, the enemy entirely surrounded the city, and heavy firing appeared to be kept up in all parts of the place; he could distinctly hear the two field pieces of the Mexicans near the public square. So completely was the city surrounded by the Mexicans, that Capt. Rodriguez could not get in to receive his despatches—he waited until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to learn the event of the contest, but the firing continuing up to that time, he departed for Houston. Long after he left, even until night, he could hear the distant roar of cannon.

The Mexicans commenced this renewal of the war by attacking some forty soldiers stationed near conception; but Capt. Rodriguez states that the firing in that quarter had ceased before he left Bexar, from which he inferred the soldiers there stationed had been captured, or had retired down the river. The citizens of Bexar had previously received no notice of this attack, as all their spies, except one or two, who reached the city only a few moments before the Mexicans, had been captured. The intelligence of this attack, the Telegraph says, may be relied upon. The editor presents it, he says, to his readers as an acceptable Christmas present; one that will awaken a tumult of joy in the bosoms of the brave and intimates that this engagement may have sealed the doom of Mexico.

The Telegraph contains a general order of Maj. General Rusk, during an immediate organization of the several brigades by companies, battalions, and regiments and calling upon the soldiers to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning against the enemy.—Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union. A shop keeper in New York, the other day, struck upon his door the following laconic advertisement. "A boy wanted." On going to his shop the next morning he beheld a smiling little urchin in a basket with the following pithy label. "Here he is."

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1838.

The sketch of the Candidate for Governor of the State of Ohio, is republished by us, as his brothers were intimately known in this quarter of the country.

In the house of Representatives of the United States, a resolution has been passed declaring that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne of Mississippi are not members of the present Congress.

A bill passed the Kentucky house of Representatives, reducing the salaries of the judges and other officers of Government. We understand the Senate rejected the bill.

Three steamboats the Marmora, Columbus and Chickasaw, were burnt at the wharf at New Orleans.

A most destructive fire occurred in the city of New York, which consumed about 40 houses before it was extinguished.

Louisiana hard run.—There has been a Whig meeting at New Orleans, to nominate a President of the United States. The whole state was ransacked to find a presiding officer for the meeting without success—and Robert S. Todd, the president of the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Lexington, was obliged to take the Chair, in order to organize the meeting and Henry Clay was nominated for the next President. There were twenty-seven vice presidents, only one of whom was a citizen of Louisiana. Six, (among whom was Gen. Combs, of Lexington) were Kentuckians.

RICHARD J. LOWN, who left Constantine, St. Joseph's county, Michigan, in April last, and who was in Lexington in June last, in bad health, is solicitously enquired for in a letter from his father to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, who has made enquiries for him, without success. If Mr. Lown is living, or if any person can give any information of him, such information, either from himself or others, would be thankfully received by the Editor of this paper, and transmitted to his anxious father.

The Editors of other papers might relieve a distressed father by the insertion of the above.

It is truly astonishing, to see how subservient the Whig presses are to the Banks.

The Observer of last week, cried like a bear with a sore head, because 49 suits had been commenced against the Northern Bank, for refusing to pay its debts.

The Intelligencer of Tuesday, being instigated by bank influence, has a tirade of a column's length against the Messrs. Walker's of Richmond, for daring to assert their just rights against bank monopoly.

We are somewhat surprised, that the talented and observant editor of that print, should have so egregiously mistaken the immortal bard, in his character of the Merchant of Venice. From our recollection, he was a generous, high minded, honorable man. Is this the character of the bank which has been sued?

Of the Messrs. Walker we have but slight knowledge. They have been represented to us as honorable men, but if of the character assigned to them by the Intelligencer, it seems not to us magnanimous in the Editor of a public Journal to assail individual character, to sustain a monied monopoly. The public will ascribe to such a course, a dread of the withering touch of the corporation thus sustained at the expense of private citizens.

In another point the Intelligencer has been unfortunate in its illustrations, (if our memory be correct, for we have not read the play for perhaps twenty years.) The Merchant of Venice, as soon as he had it in his power, not only tendered the principal, but over twelve per cent interest, to Shylock. Has the Northern Bank made such tender? No. She is holding the money of the Messrs. Walker—receiving upon it, a dividend, to her stockholders, of about ten per cent per annum; whereas, if those gentlemen receive the paper, they must be shaved at from three to ten per cent to procure specie to meet their engagements! Which is the Shylock?

Every individual who holds a Five Dollar bill of the Bank, has five dollars on deposit in the Bank. Is it honest in the directory, to give to the stockholders a dividend upon that five dollars, and at the same time sanction a systematic attack upon the individual who should endeavor to collect the debt justly due him by the bank?

We will put a case.—If the Northern Bank held a note on the Messrs. Walker, for one hundred dollars, which became due, and remained unpaid, what would be the course of the bank? We answer—in the first place, the note would be protested by the notary public, which would cost those gentlemen \$1.66. A suit would then be brought to recover the amount of the debt, and neither the Observer or the Intelligencer would censure the bank for such procedure.

We have no hostility to either of the banks. They are sometimes useful. We have a high respect for all the officers; and we cannot believe they would sanction or approve such attacks as have been so gratuitously made upon

the Messrs. Walker. And those attacks, so far from deterring others from endeavoring to coerce the banks into the performance of their engagements, will very probably arouse an indignant community into a determination no longer to be cajoled or swindled out of their just rights.

When an individual is unfortunate and becomes unable to meet his bank engagements—is protested and sued, the sympathies of the press remain dormant. But when the case is reversed, and the banks, although professing to be able to pay, refuse, and the individual resorts to similar coercive measures, this powerful engine is aroused to action, in favor of the strong monopolist, to blast the reputation of the humble individual who should have the temerity to claim his own. Oh the times!

The news in another part of this paper, of the attack upon Bexan, in Texas is not confirmed, although our dates are to the 13 January from Houston.

Texas.—Our information from Houston, the capital of Texas, is to the 13th of January. The following appointments have been made by the President of that Republic by and with the consent of the Senate, W. H. Shepherd, Secretary of the Navy, in place of S. Rhodes Fisher, resigned; John Birdsall, Attorney General, in the place of P. W. Grayson, resigned; Shelby Corzine, Commissioner to run the Boundary line; and Peter Grayson, Naval Agent to the U. States. Algernon S. Thurston, Esq., late Commissioner Gen. has been appointed by the President to the office of Quarter Master General.

Gen. Johnson; has been ordered, with a body of the troops, to the Western frontier, and his exertions were confidently expected to secure the inhabitants the undisturbed possession of their homes.

A gentleman, who recently arrived at Houston from Bastrap, says, that emigrants are constantly arriving in that part of Texas in immense numbers. He is of opinion, that three fourths of all the recent settlers of that region have arrived since August last. —*Low Jour.*

[COMMUNICATED.] We learn from Frankfurt, that the bill to relieve the Banks from disabilities incurred by their suspension of specie payments about eight months since, has passed both houses of the Legislature and is consequently a law, &c., upon an amendment proposed by Mr. S. H. Anderson, of Garrard, fixing upon the first day of July next as the period, on or before which, the Banks should be compelled to resume payment or forfeit their chartered rights, &c.; this proposition, with other amendments, was rejected—granting a modest right to hold on—and when the Banks generally pay they may resume payment, &c., during which time they are permitted without censure, to declare and pay four per cent. half yearly to their stockholders—the second dividend of this amount has been made since the suspension of the Bank. The depositors of money, waiting for specie payments are very convenient for those purposes, and the poor man may hold his note with expectations, &c., for he cannot even migrate without submitting his means to the shaver, the inevitable consequence is, taking from the poor to pay the rich—the stockholder will tell you of the solvency of the Bank and its great commercial importance. He is deeply interested, but under no responsibility for the redemption of their notes in the hands of the community. Institutions of this kind, governed by the aristocracy of wealth, are regardless of law, it is therefore presumptuous to endeavor to flatter the people out of their rights, &c.

For the Kentucky Gazette. Mr. Bradford:—I am gratified to learn by a notice in the Observer and Reporter of to-day, (which notice I presume will also appear in this week's Gazette,) that on Tuesday evening next our citizens are to have the privilege of hearing addresses from Dr. Marshall and Prof. Minthell on the subject of Temperance.

These gentlemen both enjoy a high reputation as public speakers. That they will be greeted by a large and intelligent audience admits not of a doubt. It is hoped that no one will feel willing to deny himself the intellectual enjoyment promised in the speeches of these talented gentlemen.

That some of your readers, Mr. Editor, will go prepared to sign the Temperance pledge I have learned from themselves. There are doubtless many others who have not made up their minds to adopt their course. No matter. The meeting is for the public. Let all attend, and listen to the discussion, in a spirit of candor.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1838.

At a meeting of the Medical Class of Transylvania University, convened in the Hall of the University, for the purpose of expressing their deep sensibility for the sudden and recent demise of their revered and esteemed Teacher Professor EBERLE, N. J. W. Wortham of Tennessee, was called to the Chair, and Samuel J. Evans of Ohio, appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the class upon this deplored and melancholy occasion, whereupon, the following were reported and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence, to remove from this temporal existence our lamented Professor JOHN EBERLE leaving thereby, a void most sincerely regretted in the Faculty of our

venerable Alma Mater, and as this melancholy dispensation has occurred at a period when his pupils have assembled to receive the instruction of his richly earned science—that as we most feelingly deplore the death of our beloved and honored teacher, while with deep and sincere regret we sympathize with his distressed and bereaved family, therefore,

Resolved, That in testimony of our affection and sorrow, we will wear the usual emblem of mourning—crape upon the left arm during the remainder of the session.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Messrs. Styles of Mississippi, Walker of Alabama, and Johnson of Kentucky be appointed to draw up a letter of condolence, to be presented to the afflicted family of the deceased, expressive of our regret for the loss of one so dear to us all.

Resolved, That the funeral obsequies of the deceased be attended by the class in procession.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, of this meeting, and published in the papers of the city.

Whereupon the class adjourned.

N. J. D. WORTHAM, Chairman.
SAMUEL E. EVANS, Sec'y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1838. The Canadian heroes being for the present hors-de-combat, people have found time for the investigation of their home affairs, among which the banking system stands paramount. The inquiry is by no means favorable to these institutions; and the suspicion and dread of them is daily becoming stronger. Brokers refuse Boston bills to day, save the paper of the "Suffolk Alliance," unless at a heavy discount. All Eastern money is in the same condition. The panic as I forewarned you it would do, is spreading in Pennsylvania. The Lumberman's Bank, at Warren, of that state, has exploded. Other banks are represented as tottering, and likely soon to follow its example. Hard thoughts are entertained even of "the mighty Bel."

The delegation deputed to Mr. BRIDLE has been able to obtain nothing satisfactory. A plenipotentiary mission starts for Philadelphia this evening. The reception it will meet with may be pretty much gathered from the language assumed by the prints of that city, one of which says, "each of their (the New York banks) delegates, if they send any, will return with a prodigious flea in his ear." This is taking the "tone dictative," and will not be submitted to here.

While the negotiations are pending, our capitalists and commercial men remain inactive; and our stock market experiences a heavy decline. Mr. BRIDLE's last for a national bank appears to be incurable. His settled conviction is, that such an institution can alone restore us to prosperity. The people, and a large portion of the press, opine the contrary and begin to view him in the light of "the great agitator" of America. The Opposition papers, his old cronies, do not spare him. The Journal of Commerce, whose dicta on commerce and finance is highly to be depended on as expressive of the wishes of its patrons, says distinctly, in reference to this subject—the co-resumption of specie payments by Philadelphia and New York, and the delegation to urge forward the same—that whether it meet with failure or success, "New York must act at any rate." This is loud barking for the Journal, and pitched on the right clef. The American also intimates that the course pursued by the Philadelphia banks is little better than "sheer roguery."

The United States bank will die game and is making great preparation for self-defence. Nine thousand ounces of gold are reported to have been purchased by Mr. JAUDON in London? This, however avails the stock but little here. It fell again to-day a full 1 per cent. and cannot be quoted higher than 117. Treasury paper, on the other hand, appears to be gaining commercial confidence; 1 per cent. premium is its minimum value.

P. S.—I have just heard that a schooner laden with arms and ammunition intended for the Canadian insurgents, has been captured by the loyalist boats. The schooner is reported to have been stored with the arms and cannon stolen from Detroit. It is too tough a story for me, but many here believe it to be true. —*Globe.*

From the N. Y. Commercial of yesterday.

The northern mail arrived at half past one o'clock, and the eastern a few minutes after. We give some important items of intelligence from the frontier.

FROM THE FRONTIER. From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of Jan. 18.

THE CAROLINE.—Mr. Wells, the proprietor of this ill-fated boat, now the subject of so much and so important controversy, called at our office this morning to state the following facts:

The Caroline was never bought, chartered, hired, or bonded in any manner by the people on Navy Island, or any persons in their interest.

She was started by herself as a matter of speculation, to run as a ferry boat between Black Rock, Tonawanda, Schlosser, and Navy Island, for freight or passage. She had her regular papers. She carried no flag but the flag of the United States, and had no other on board.

There is a rumor that the patriots, on Lake Simcoe, have risen in some force, seized the arsenal of the North West Fur company, and are marching towards Toronto.

The greater part of Gen. Burt's brig-

ade of Infantry, and Gen. Randall's brigade of Artillery have volunteered their services to Gen. Scott, for three months and been accepted.

One hundred and ten United States soldiers arrived at Buffalo on Wednesday evening.

From the Detroit Free Press of Jan. 8.

We learn that on the requisition of the United States District Attorney for this district, two hundred men have been drafted in this city by order of the Governor, for the purpose of aiding the federal authorities in executing the laws of the United States, passed to preserve peace and neutrality with foreign nations.

The object which the authorities of the General Government have in view, we understand, is to arrest or disperse the force which is understood to have collected on Friday night, if they are found organized or embodied on American soil for hostile preparations against Canada.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of yesterday.

To balance these accounts is another by an express at Kingston, from the London district, signed by John B. Askin stating that a detachment of royalist boats had succeeded in capturing, after a short engagement, near Malden, a schooner with 400 stand of arms, 3 pieces of cannon, and abundance of ammunition on board—the number of men not mentioned, but it is stated that the schooner lost one killed, 8 wounded, and 12 prisoners.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The above seems to be confirmed by the annexed, which reached us at 2 o'clock from our correspondent in Montreal, under date of the 19th inst.

The rebels defeated at Amherstburg; 1 schooner, 3 pieces of cannon, 400 stand of arms, abundance of ammunition taken; 1 killed, 8 wounded, and 12 prisoners, amongst them notorious characters from this and Detroit.

(Signed) J. B. ASKIN.

London, Jan. 13, 1838. David Anderson, killed; Dr. Deller, taken; Robert Davis, Walter Chase, taken; Wm. Dodge, taken.

Hamilton, Jan. 14. From the Kingston Herald of Jan. 16.

The traveller also brings the accounts of a gallant action at Amherstburg. A gang of pirates robbed the arsenal at Detroit, loaded a schooner with the spoils, and sailed to Amherstburg, and fired on the town.

The inhabitants had no arms, but they collected in the night, armed with pitchforks and what ever came to hand; they then attacked and captured the schooner, killing one man, and making twelve prisoners, with four hundred stand of arms, three cannon, and a large supply of the munitions of war. Thus, in every quarter, defeat and ruin wait on the rebels and pirates.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Hamilton Gazette, from which we copy the following:

BY EXPRESS FROM MALDEN.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD, Jan. 10. Lieutenant Wright arrived by express, bringing the satisfactory intelligence of the capture of a rebel schooner, without the loss of a man, on our side, with three pieces of cannon, and twenty prisoners; among the number, a Dr. Theller of notorious memory.

The number of rebels killed not ascertained. At 3 o'clock this morning precisely, our little church bell sounded an alarm. Every man was at his post in five minutes.

The old, the young, the strong, the weak, every man who could wield a gun or pistol, joined the ranks along the shore and coolly awaited the attack of a steamboat, which lay on the opposite side of the river, filled with armed men.

But it seemed such was not their intention, for after giving three vociferous cheers; the steamer's bow was turned down stream, and was soon out of sight.

From the peculiar run of the boat, we are almost certain it was the Erie, which has thus far proved herself the ally of the rebels.

Dr. Theller, the great agitator; Robert Davis, D. Anderson; W. Chase; W. H. Dodge; S. Thayer; N. Smith; S. B. Broth.

Killed 1, wounded 3, prisoners 12.

Yours, &c.

JAMES HAMILTON.

To J. B. ASKIN, Esq.

*Also 400 stands of arms and ammunition.

A man with the sentimental cognomen of Byron Cooly, was to have been executed at Cincinnati on the 18th ult., but has been reprieved by the Governor of Ohio, because of certain disclosures of crime, which he promises to make. This confession, it is said, will criminate several citizens of Cincinnati. The wretched mother of the convict attended him in his dreary cell, as long as her strength would permit, and then, expired, with a heart broken by misery.—*St. Louis Bul.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A public meeting in aid of the cause of Temperance, will be held at the McChord Church, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

The formation of a society on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, is contemplated on that occasion.

Addresses will be delivered by Dr. L. Marshall and Professor Mitchell. Several gentlemen from a distance have also promised to attend the meeting and deliver addresses, if desirable. Lexington, Feb. 7th. 1838.

MARRIED.—On Saturday evening, by Dr. C. W. Cloud Mr. GEORGE METCALF to Miss NANCY BEAN.

On Tuesday 31st, January at Springfield Ky. by the Rev. Mr. Proctor, Mr. W. P. HOLLOWAY of this city to Miss MARTHA R. daughter of W. B. Booker Esq.

DIED, on Friday last, JOHN EBER. LIE, professor in the Medical department of Transylvania University, and a distinguished Medical writer.

TO BUILDERS.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

THE City of Lexington, will, on the premises, on Saturday, 17th February, 1838, at 11 o'clock, a.m., lease for a term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever, the city property on the Southwest side of Main street; said property fronts on Main street, about one hundred and four feet, and runs back to water street; it will be laid off into five lots, having an equal front on Main street, and running back to Water street.

The lessee will be required to execute the lease and give bond with approved security for the semi-annual payment of the rent; and upon the erection of a good permanent brick building equal in width to the front of the lot, and no less than two stories high, the personal security to the lease will be released.

The lessee will be entitled to all the materials belonging to the city, on the respective lots, and said lots and the buildings thereon will be forever free from city taxation.

The building mechanics and business men of the city are requested to make their calculations and be present to purchase the lease, as it is believed to be the best opportunity which will be afforded for some time, to make a profitable investment of their labor.

Committee of the City Council.

WM. A. LEAVY, JNO. B. JOHNSON, Feb. 7, 1838.—6-td

CITY SCHOOL.

THE City School Committee have the satisfaction to inform the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. Gayle as principal of the School for the ensuing session, which will commence on Monday 4th March next. Mr. Bonar, a gentleman competent to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and Mathematics, has been employed as the principal assistant; and every department of the School is now supplied with approved and experienced teachers. It is earnestly requested that parents and others, intending to send their children and wards, will enter them as early in the session as possible.

JACOB ASHTON, WM. A. LEAVY, J. B. JOHNSON, Committee of the City Council.

Lexington, Feb. 8, 1838.—6-14th March Intel. and Observer insert 14th March

SEGARS.

D. BRADFORD has just received a few thousand Kentucky Segars, of the quality he has hitherto had. He expects hereafter to keep a constant supply. Feb. 8, 1838.

FRESH TEAS, RAISINS,

OYSTERS; &c. JUST RECEIVED, 20 BOXES TEA; 4 Chests do. 20 Boxes Raisins; 30 Kegs Oysters; 5 Boxes Dried Peaches; Which are offered for sale low, by B. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lex. Feb. 8, 1838.—6-3t.

TOBACCO & SNUFF.

HALF Boxes Honey Dew Tobacco; 1 Bbl. Moccaba and Rappee Snuff. Just received and for sale by B. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lex. Feb. 8, 1838.—6-3t.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky. CLASS NO. 12, FOR 1838. To be drawn Saturday, Feb. 10, 1838.

Capital Prizes, \$30,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—\$3,000—\$1,000—\$500—\$250—\$100—\$50—\$25—\$10—\$5—\$2—\$1—\$500,000—\$1,000,000—\$2,000,000—\$3,000,000—\$4,000,000—\$5,000,000—\$6,000,000—\$7,000,000—\$8,000,000—\$9,000,000—\$10,000,000—\$11,000,000—\$12,000,000—\$13,000,000—\$14,000,000—\$15,000,000—\$16,000,000—\$17,000,000—\$18,000,000—\$19,000,000—\$20,000,000—\$21,000,000—\$22,000,000—\$23,000,000—\$24,000,000—\$25,000,000—\$26,000,000—\$27,000,000—\$28,000,000—\$29,000,000—\$30,000,000—\$31,000,000—\$32,000,000—\$33,000,000—\$34,000,000—\$35,000,000—\$36,000,000—\$37,000,000—\$38,000,000—\$39,000,000—\$40,000,000—\$41,000,000—\$42,000,000—\$43,000,000—\$44,000,000—\$45,000,000—\$46,000,000—\$47,000,000—\$48,000,000—\$49,000,000—\$50,000,000—\$51,000,000—\$52,000,000—\$53,000,000—\$54,000,000—\$55,000,000—\$56,000,000—\$57,000,000—\$58,000,000—\$59,000,000—\$60,000,000—\$61,000,000—\$62,000,000—\$63,000,000—\$64,000,000—\$65,000,000—\$66,000,000—\$67,000,000—\$68,000,000—\$69,000,000—\$70,000,000—\$71,000,000—\$72,000,000—\$73,000,000—\$74,000,000—\$75,000,000—\$76,000,000—\$77,000,000—\$78,000,000—\$79,000,000—\$80,000,000—\$81,000,000—\$82,000,000—\$83,000,000—\$84,000,000—\$85,000,000—\$86,000,000—\$87,000,000—\$88,000,000—\$89,000,000—\$90,000,000—\$91,000,000—\$92,000,000—\$93,000,000—\$94,000,000—\$95,000,000—\$96,000,000—\$97,000,000—\$98,000,000—\$99,000,000—\$100,000,000—\$101,000,000—\$102,000,000—\$103,000,000—\$104,000,000—\$105,000,000—\$106,000,000—\$107,000,000—\$108,000,000—\$109,000,000—\$110,000,000—\$111,000,000—\$112,000,000—\$113,000,000—\$114,000,000—\$115,000,000—\$116,000,000—\$117,000,000—\$118,000,000—\$119,000,000—\$120,000,000—\$121,000,000—\$122,000,000—\$123,000,000—\$124,000,000—\$125,000,000—\$126,000,000—\$127,000,000—\$128,000,000—\$129,000,000—\$130,000,000—\$131,000,000—\$132,000,000—\$133,000,000—\$134,000,000—\$135,000,000—\$136,000,000—\$137,000,000—\$138,000,000—\$139,000,000—\$140,000,000—\$141,000,000—\$142,000,000—\$143,000,000—\$144,000,000—\$145,000,000—\$146,000,000—\$147,000,000—\$148,000,000—\$149,000,000—\$150,000,000—\$151,000,000—\$152,000,000—\$153,000,000—\$154,000,000—\$155,000,000—\$156,000,000—\$157,000,000—\$158,000,000—\$159,000,000—\$160,000,000—\$161,000,000—\$162,000,000—\$163,000,000—\$164,000,000—\$165,000,000—\$166,000,000—\$167,000,000—\$168,000,000—\$169,000,000—\$170,000,000—\$171,000,000—\$172,000,000—\$173,000,000—\$174,000,000—\$175,000,000—\$176,000,000—\$177,000,000—\$178,000,000—\$179,000,000—\$180,000,000—\$181,000,000—\$182,000,000—\$183,000,000—\$184,000,000—\$185,000,000—\$186,000,000—\$187,000,000—\$188,000,000—\$189,000,000—\$190,000,000—\$191,000,000—\$192,000,000—\$193,000,000—\$194,000,000—\$195,000,000—\$196,000,000—\$197,000,000—\$198,000,000—\$199,000,000—\$200,000,000—\$201,000,000—\$202,000,000—\$203,000,000—\$204,000,000—\$205,000,000—\$206,000,000—\$207,000,000—\$208,000,000—\$209,000,000—\$210,000,000—\$211,000,000—\$212,000,000—\$213,000,000—\$214,000,000—\$215,000,000—\$216,000,000—\$217,000,000—\$218,000,000—\$219,000,000—\$220,000,000—\$221,000,000—\$222,000,000—\$223,000,000—\$224,000,000—\$225,000,000—\$226,000,000—\$227,000,000—\$228,000,000—\$229,000,000—\$230,000,000—\$231,000,000—\$232,000,000—\$233,000,000—\$234,000,000—\$235,000,000—\$236,000,000—\$237,000,000—\$238,000,000—\$239,000,000—\$240,000,000—\$241,000,000—\$242,000,000—\$243,000,000—\$244,000,000—\$245,000,000—\$246,000,0

